HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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760 Oneida

760 01 t
[d] [60]
(allo,free)
[t-tense] [61]
[t-unreleased-tense] [61]

760 02 k
[g] [60]
(allo,free)
[k-tense] [61]
[k-unreleased-tense] [61]

760 03 t/s-hacek [30]
[d/z-hacek] [65]
(allo,free)

760 04 s
[z] [66]
(allo,free)
[s-tense] [67]
[s-hacek-tense] [67]

760 05 n
[n-voiceless] [69]
[n-half-voice] [70]

760 06 l
[l-voiceless] [69]
[l-half-voice] [70]

760 07 glottal stop

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08 h
[h-voice] [71]

51 i
[i-voiceless] [72]

52 i-long [01 31]
(surface)

53 e-mid
[e-mid-voiceless] [72]

54 e-mid-long [01 31]
(surface)

55 schwa-nasalized
[schwa-voiceless-nasalized] [72]

56 schwa-long-nasalized [01 31]
(surface)

57 a
[a-voiceless] [72]

58 a-long [01 31]
(surface)

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59 i-trema-nasalized [02]
[i-trema-voiceless-nasalized] [72]

60 i-trema-long-nasalized [01 02 31]
(surface)

61 e-mid-trema [02]
[e-mid-trema-voiceless] [72]

62 e-mid-trema-long [01 02 31]
(surface)

63 yod
[yod-voiceless] [69]
[yod-half-voice] [70]

64 yod-trema [02]
[yod-trema-voiceless] [69]
[phi] [03 73]
(free)
[yod-trema-half-voice] [70]
[beta-half-voice] [04 74]
(free)
[f] [75]
(free)
[v-half-voice] [76]
(free)

760 $a Oneida $d Iroquois $e Wisconsin $f 1,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

760 $a Lounsbury, Floyd G. $b 1953 $c Oneida Verb Morphology $f (Yale University Publications in Anthropology, No. 48) $g New Haven: Yale University Press $q informant $r unknown

760 $a **ASPIRATED OBSTRUENTS** $A Clusters of /t, k, s/ plus /h/ occur in utterance initial position. No other initial clusters with /h/ occur. See p.31.

760 $a **CREAKY VOICE VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A In some environments, /glottal stop/ is merged with a preceding vowel to form phonetically creaky voiced vowels. These vowels have not been coded as individual segments.

760 $a **LONG STOPS** $A The stops and the affricate occur long, but are analyzed as clusters. [k-long] occurs word-initially, while the others do not.

760 $a **STRESS** $A "Accent" is realized as a "peak in pitch...when on word-final (phrase-medial) short vowels..., (as) peak in loudness and pitch...elsewhere." (p.30) "Every inflected word in utterance medial position has one and only one accent.... Internal evidence establishes...penultimate accent for some previous stage of the language. The actual position of the accent...is not phonemically predictable, but requires knowledge of the morphemes involved." (p.33)

760 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)(C)V(C)(C) $A Lounsbury does not discuss syllable structure, though he does give inventories of vowel and consonant clusters. Clusters of two, and possibly three, consonants occur word initially, and clusters of two occur word finally. It appears that there may be no syllable internal diphthongs. [JHC]

760 01 $A Stressed long vowels have a falling tone contour; unstressed long vowels have a level tone contour. (p.30)

760 02 $A "There are no labials in the language. The sounds /e-mid-trema, i-trema, yod-trema/ have the acoustic quality of 'roundness' to a weak degree, but this is the result of tongue position (depression of the forward part) and jaw and lip height alone, without reinforcement by lip rounding. The immobility of the lips, especially in older speakers, is striking to observe." (p.27)

760 03 $A [phi] is sometimes labiodental. (p.28)

760 04 $A [beta-half-voice] is "voiced becoming voiceless." (p.28)

760 30 $A /t/s-hacek/ is described as a "blade alveolar and fronto-palatal lenis affricate." (p.29) /t/s-hacek/ is "of limited distribution" and occurs "(1) between a preceding consonant and a following /yod/ or /i/, (2) in word-initial before /yod/ or /i/." (p.29)

760 31 $A "The phoneme of vowel length occurs either after an accented vowel, or after the vowel of the pretonic syllable of some words, or after both." (p.32) In the first case, long vowels alternate morphophonemically with the sequence vowel plus glottal. In the second case they are derived by lengthening before various consonants. See p.32-33.

760 60 $A /t, k/ are voiced (1) intervocalically, (2) between a vowel and a following /yod, yod-trema, l, n/, (3) sometimes in word-initial or after /glottal stop/, before a vowel or /yod, yod-trema, l, n/. (p.29)

760 61 $A /t/ and /k/ are tense before an obstruent; they are unreleased as first member of a geminate cluster. (p.29f)

760 65 $A /t/s-hacek/ is voiced "(1) after a vowel, before /yod/ or /i/, (2) sometimes in word-initial or after /glottal stop/, before /yod/ or /i/." (p.29)

760 66 $A /s/ is voiced when "(1) intervocalic, (2) occasionally in word-initial or after /glottal stop/, before a vowel." (p.29)

760 67 $A /s/ is tense before consonants and glides. It is realized as [s-hacek-tense] before /yod/. (p.29)

760 69 $A /n, l, yod, yod-trema/ are voiceless (1) "between /glottal stop/ and a following oral obstruent or /h/, (2) after /glottal stop/, in word-final position, (3) between /h/ and an utterance-final voiceless vowel." (p.28)

760 70 $A In four environments /n, l, yod, yod-trema/ begin voiced, but become voiceless: "(1) between a vowel and an oral obstruent, (2) between a vowel and /h/ plus resonant, (3) after a vowel, in word-final position, (4) between a vowel and an utterance-final voiceless vowel." (p.28) In on environment tne segments begin voiceless, but become voiced: "(1) between /h/, /t.h/, or /k.h/, and a following voiced vowel." (p.28)

760 71 $A /h/ is voiced "intervocalically in rapid speech." (p.30)

760 72 $A Vowels are voiceless "in utterance-final position."

760 73 $A Many speakers use [phi] in place of [yod-trema-voiceless]. (p.28)

760 74 $A "Many" speakers use [beta-half-voice] in place of [yod-trema-half-voice].

760 75 $A [f] is sometimes used in place of [yod-trema-voiceless].

760 76 $A [v-half-voice] is sometimes used in place of [yod-trema-half-voice].